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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES ¹

July 12-August 8, 1936

Poliomyelitis.—The outbreak of poliomyelitis that began in Alabama during the early part of July has apparently been confined to that State and adjoining States in the East South Central region. For the 4 weeks ended August 8, Alabama reported 129 cases; Tennessee, 99; Mississippi, 32; and Kentucky, 11—more than one-half of the total cases occurred in those 4 States. No other State or region reported more than the usual increase that is expected at this season of the year.

The total number of cases reported for the country as a whole was 515, which was about 35 percent of that reported for the corresponding period in 1935. In that year an epidemic that started in North Carolina reached its peak in the South Atlantic region during this period and had spread into States along the North Atlantic seaboard. In 1934 the cases totaled 1,035 as a result of an epidemic in California and other Western States. In 1933 a minor epidemic was in progress about this time of the year in the North Atlantic regions and a total of 667 cases was reported, while in 1931 a much more severe epidemic was present in the same regions and there were 2,974 cases reported. In 1929 and 1932 the cases for this period totaled 314 and 395, respectively.

The summer rise of poliomyelitis in recent years has reached its peak about the third week in September. This year each region reported the usual increase in this period over the preceding period, but the figures compare favorably with those for this season in recent years when an epidemic was not in progress.

Scarlet fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever declined about 50 percent from the total for the preceding 4-week period. The incidence (4,442 cases) stood at approximately the same level as last

¹ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. These summaries include only the eight important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives weekly telegraphic reports from the State health officers. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 48; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 47; diphtheria, 48; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 44 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports.

year, but it was more than 20 percent above the average for the corresponding period in the years 1930-34, inclusive. Sharp decreases from the preceding period were reported from the West North Central and Mountain and Pacific regions, where the disease has been most prevalent, but in the former region the number of cases was about 35 percent above the high level of last year, while in the latter regions it stood at about last year's level. The incidence in those regions has been the highest in the 8 years for which these data are available. Other regions reported a gradual decline toward the seasonal low level which is usually reached at this season of the year.

Diphtheria.—The incidence of diphtheria continued at a low level. For the 4 weeks ended August 8 the cases totaled 1,111, which was about 80 percent of the number reported for the corresponding period in each of the 2 preceding years. Maine, with 7 cases as against 1 last year, and New York with 110 as against 55, placed the incidence in the North Atlantic regions about 10 percent above that for these States last year. In all other regions the number of cases was the lowest reported for this period in recent years.

Typhoid fever.—During the current 4-week period 2,058 cases of typhoid fever were reported, as compared with 2,895 last year and 3,760 in 1934. The current figures represented about 60 percent increase over the preceding 4-week period, but the incidence normally increases sharply at this season. For the country as a whole, the number of cases was the lowest for this period in the 8 years for which these data are available. The situation was very favorable in all sections of the country. The Mountain and Pacific regions reported a slight increase over last year, and the New England and Middle Atlantic sections approximately the same incidence as last year, but in all other regions very significant decreases occurred.

Smallpox.—This disease, which has been unusually prevalent in the Mountain, Pacific, and North Central regions, has dropped to about the normal seasonal expectancy; during the current period the incidence for the country as a whole (239 cases) was at approximately the average for recent years. Of the total cases for this period, Montana reported 60; Illinois and Iowa, 38 each; Wisconsin, 24; Missouri and North Dakota, 10 each; and South Dakota and Nebraska, 8 each; more than 80 percent of the total occurred in those 8 States and no other State reported more than 6 cases. In other regions the incidence was somewhat below the seasonal expectancy.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles dropped from approximately 24,000 for the preceding 4-week period to 6,488 for the 4 weeks ended August 8. The number was less than 60 percent of that for the corresponding period in 1935 and about 65 percent of the

figure for 1934. The current incidence was about 10 percent below the average for the years 1929-33, inclusive, which is a better comparison as the years 1935 and 1934 were both unusually high "measles years."

Influenza.—For the current period the cases of influenza totaled 727, as against 987, 1,354, and 1,043 for the corresponding period in the years 1935, 1934, and 1933, respectively. In all sections of the country the incidence during this period was about at the normal seasonal level.

Meningococcus meningitis.—During the current 4-week period the incidence of meningococcus meningitis (287 cases) stood at about the same level as in the corresponding period in 1935. During this period in 1934 and 1933 there were 130 and 147 cases, respectively. In the South Atlantic, South Central, and Mountain and Pacific regions the disease was slightly more prevalent than last year, but in other regions fewer cases were reported. States reporting cases somewhat above the seasonal expectancy were Kentucky (36), New York (35), California and Illinois (21 each), Virginia (18), Pennsylvania (16), and Maryland and West Virginia (10 each).

Mortality, all causes.—The average mortality rate from all causes in large cities for the 4 weeks ended August 8, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was 11.9 per thousand inhabitants (annual basis). The rates for the separate weeks of the period were 17.0, 11.0, 9.9, and 9.7. The rate for the week ending July 18 was probably the highest weekly death rate on record for this season of the year; in the following weeks the rates dropped sharply and were more nearly normal.

The sharp increase in the death rate was without doubt due to the extreme heat in the Midwestern States. An examination of the data for the group of 86 large cities shows that during the week of July 18 the death rate in a number of cities was more than five times the normal expectancy. The Weekly Health Index for the week ended July 18 states that "from the standpoint of mortality the heat wave of 1936 is much more severe than the heat wave of 1934." The highest weekly rate for approximately the same 86 cities in 1934 was reported for the week ended July 28 when the rate was 12.3 and the death rates in some cities were twice the expected rates for this season of the year.²

The cities of the northern States of the North Central regions showed the greatest excess mortality, particularly those of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The cities most affected in the 1934 heat wave were farther south, particularly in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

² See Collins, Selwyn D., and Gover, Mary: Maximum temperatures and increased death rates in the drought area, 1934. Public Health Reports, Aug. 31, 1934, p. 1015.

TIME CHANGES IN THE RELATIVE MORTALITY FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AMONG CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1925-1932¹

Studies on the Fatal Accidents of Childhood No. 2

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In the previous paper (1) of the series the mortality from automobile accidents during the year 1930 was investigated among children in different geographic regions of the United States. It is purposed in this, the second paper, to study certain time changes in the geographic distribution of mortality from the same cause among children of the United States. As in the previous paper, the mortality data are specific for single years of age under 5, and for the age groups 5-9 and 10-14. The period of time extends from 1925 through 1932. The time period, for which comparable figures are available in published volumes of the Bureau of the Census, and the particular grouping of the older ages are so taken for practical reasons. In the absence of accurate annual population enumerations, the mortality from automobile accidents is measured in terms of relative mortality; that is, in terms of the ratio of the number of fatalities from automobile accidents to the number of fatalities from all accidents. In addition, mortality from automobile accidents is related to the number of registered automobiles and to the number of gallons of gasoline consumed.

For the purposes of this paper the death registration States of 1925, consisting of 40 States and the District of Columbia, have been divided into 4 broad groups, each constituting a geographic region, as follows: A Northeastern (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia), a North Central (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wisconsin), a Southeastern (Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) and a Western (California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).

Tables 1 and 1-A, which present the essential data of the study, give the number of deaths from automobile accidents per 100 deaths from all accidents and the number of deaths from automobile accidents for children under 15 years of age, white and colored combined, in different geographic regions of the United States from 1925 through 1932.

¹ From the Office of Child Hygiene Investigations, United States Public Health Service. Acknowledgment is made to the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, for supplying by State and by year the number of automobiles registered, and the number of gallons of gasoline consumed by automobiles.

TABLE 1.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents per 100 deaths from all accidents among children under 15 years of age in different geographic regions of the United States, by age, 1925-32, white and colored combined

NORTHEASTERN									
Year	Age in years								
	All ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14
1925.....	31.5	3.6	5.6	13.2	26.1	36.4	16.7	49.5	35.0
1926.....	33.1	4.4	4.3	16.5	31.1	36.7	18.1	52.5	35.4
1927.....	36.0	6.2	9.8	16.3	37.4	39.5	22.5	52.8	36.2
1928.....	35.1	6.9	8.5	17.5	33.8	40.7	21.5	51.4	35.8
1929.....	36.6	3.8	8.1	24.3	37.5	45.2	24.1	51.7	36.9
1930.....	26.0	6.1	9.3	16.7	26.8	29.6	18.4	33.7	26.1
1931.....	26.3	4.7	9.8	16.9	27.0	30.5	19.0	34.0	26.1
1932.....	25.3	3.7	11.6	16.0	26.4	32.2	19.3	30.9	26.3
NORTH CENTRAL									
1925.....	26.3	5.0	8.2	11.4	23.4	31.8	14.5	45.0	26.8
1926.....	28.0	6.2	7.1	12.2	24.1	34.9	14.7	47.5	30.9
1927.....	29.9	7.9	10.1	14.1	26.5	37.7	17.6	48.3	31.8
1928.....	31.0	6.7	10.6	16.9	34.3	38.9	19.6	48.2	33.1
1929.....	31.6	6.7	11.5	19.8	30.9	39.1	19.4	48.9	33.9
1930.....	23.4	7.8	12.3	15.9	24.7	28.7	17.0	30.8	24.3
1931.....	23.8	8.3	11.1	14.9	24.0	31.4	17.4	31.9	24.1
1932.....	21.3	5.3	8.2	15.3	23.8	24.2	14.5	29.3	22.4
SOUTHEASTERN									
1925.....	14.7	3.8	4.1	9.4	11.0	21.1	8.5	25.9	19.2
1926.....	14.6	3.0	3.4	8.0	10.9	20.3	7.7	26.3	19.4
1927.....	16.4	3.0	6.4	6.4	13.0	23.2	8.9	29.1	20.2
1928.....	16.8	3.5	3.5	8.6	17.9	21.9	9.3	27.3	23.5
1929.....	19.8	4.5	7.5	8.9	19.5	24.3	11.4	33.3	23.6
1930.....	15.8	2.8	6.4	10.5	14.5	18.8	9.4	23.5	19.5
1931.....	16.2	4.2	5.4	10.6	14.1	17.3	9.3	25.5	18.2
1932.....	14.7	2.8	6.1	11.0	16.9	18.4	9.8	22.0	15.6
WESTERN									
1925.....	24.8	6.7	12.1	14.1	23.3	39.5	16.9	38.0	27.4
1926.....	25.6	10.1	10.1	10.6	23.4	43.2	16.3	40.6	25.1
1927.....	27.0	9.3	13.0	16.7	29.2	34.5	18.8	38.3	30.4
1928.....	28.6	7.9	11.6	22.4	30.1	32.5	19.6	39.7	31.0
1929.....	30.2	9.7	19.3	19.5	28.2	37.0	20.9	40.9	37.1
1930.....	22.7	8.3	12.1	16.3	26.3	28.0	17.1	29.9	23.6
1931.....	23.6	8.9	12.9	19.2	21.8	26.3	16.9	31.5	25.4
1932.....	20.0	7.6	11.7	14.7	23.5	22.1	15.0	27.9	20.1

TABLE 1-A.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age in different geographic regions of the United States, by age, 1925-32, white and colored combined

NORTHEASTERN									
Year	Age in years								
	All ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14
1925.....	1,888	22	31	63	141	204	461	1,007	420
1926.....	1,917	27	23	81	163	191	485	1,024	408
1927.....	1,992	30	43	79	198	196	546	1,034	412
1928.....	1,939	34	38	77	160	193	502	975	462
1929.....	1,908	18	33	97	165	220	533	925	450
1930.....	1,741	32	38	82	148	167	467	856	418
1931.....	1,775	22	45	85	161	195	508	857	410
1932.....	1,507	15	48	60	134	177	434	673	400

TABLE 1-A.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age in different geographic regions of the United States, by age, 1925-32 white and colored combined—Continued

NORTH CENTRAL

Year	Age in years								
	All ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14
1925.....	1,528	35	51	56	117	143	402	772	354
1926.....	1,561	48	41	59	108	136	392	775	394
1927.....	1,678	55	60	69	125	164	473	802	403
1928.....	1,700	45	64	75	163	169	516	760	424
1929.....	1,753	45	67	96	139	156	502	810	441
1930.....	1,680	58	77	91	141	152	519	738	423
1931.....	1,610	53	68	79	122	170	492	707	411
1932.....	1,260	30	47	71	109	102	359	547	354

SOUTHEASTERN

1925.....	540	25	16	34	39	62	176	221	143
1926.....	560	20	15	31	37	62	165	246	149
1927.....	602	18	28	21	43	66	176	272	154
1928.....	616	23	14	29	56	61	183	253	180
1929.....	690	24	28	29	59	65	205	305	180
1930.....	656	17	24	38	53	56	188	283	185
1931.....	642	22	21	36	43	50	172	292	178
1932.....	559	15	21	34	54	51	175	233	151

WESTERN

1925.....	386	13	26	22	27	47	135	155	96
1926.....	399	19	20	13	30	35	117	187	95
1927.....	447	18	24	29	40	41	152	179	116
1928.....	471	13	20	33	41	37	144	205	122
1929.....	471	18	39	30	29	44	160	160	142
1930.....	446	18	21	30	41	38	148	182	116
1931.....	482	19	26	30	38	36	149	195	138
1932.....	365	15	25	21	40	23	124	148	93

RELATIVE MORTALITY BY AGE, SPECIFIC FOR REGION

With the use of data given in table 1, figure 1 shows the time changes in the relative mortality from automobile accidents from 1925 through 1932, by age, for the different geographic regions. The figure thus shows how the relative mortality at the different ages compares in the same region. It will be observed that the range of the percentages for the Northeastern region has for its minimum, 3.6, and for its maximum, 52.8. The North Central region ranges from 5.0 to 48.9, the Southeastern from 2.8 to 33.3, and the Western from 6.7 to 39.5. The range for the Northeastern region is greatest (49.2), and this is immediately followed by the North Central (43.9). The ranges for the Southeastern (30.5) and the Western (32.8) are of similar magnitude, the latter beginning at a higher level. It will be observed, also, that for the different years the order of the ages in the different regions with respect to relative mortality is remarkably similar, the age group 5 to 9 generally leading and ages under 1 consistently lowest.

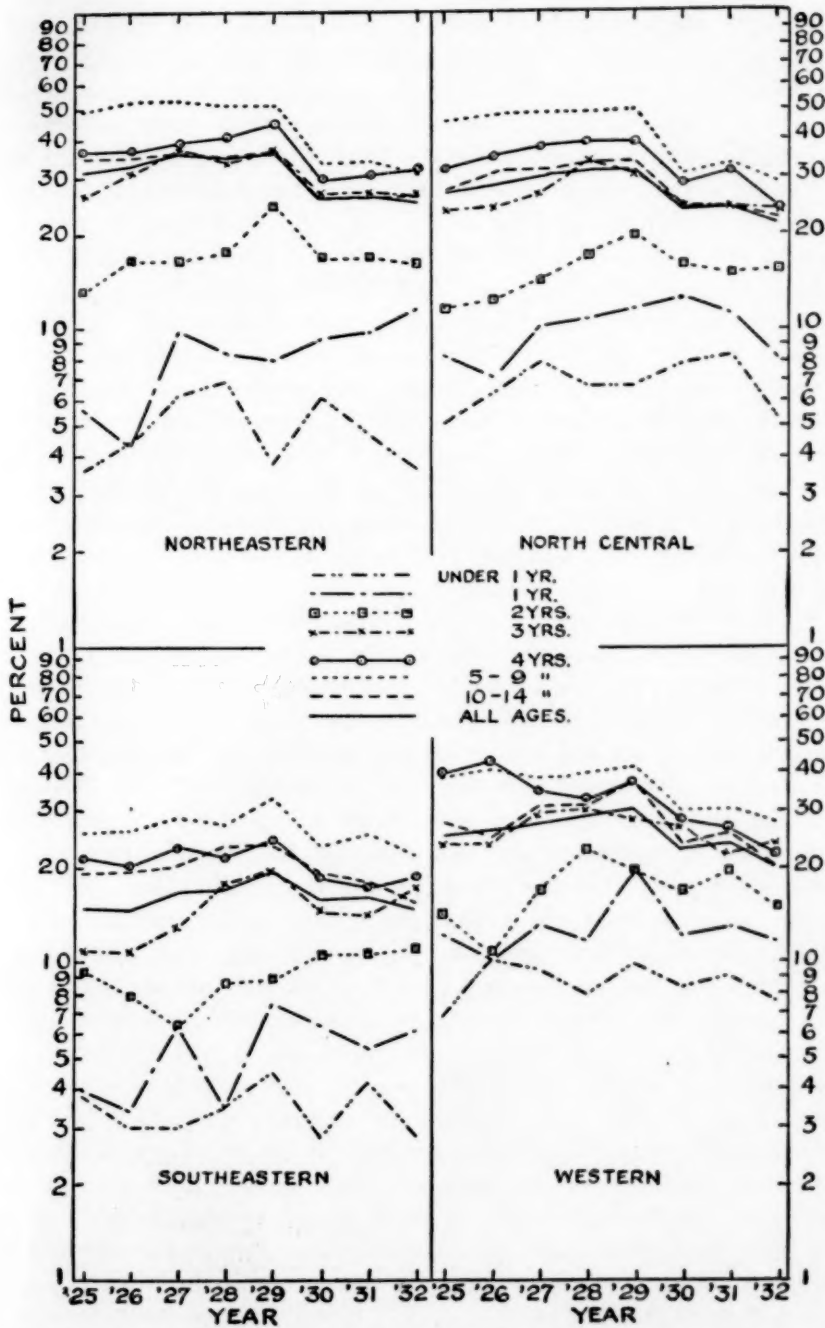


FIGURE 1.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents per 100 deaths from all accidents, by age, in different geographic regions, 1925-32, white and colored combined (logarithmic scale).

RELATIVE MORTALITY BY REGION, SPECIFIC FOR AGE

With the use of data from table 1, figure 2 shows the time changes in the relative mortality from automobile accidents at specific ages for the different regions. While the regions are not similarly ordered at each age, attention must be directed to certain other important observable facts relating to order. With the possible exception of age under 1 year, the Southeastern region shows the lowest relative mortality at each age and for each age group. Furthermore, at ages under 1 and 1, there is a tendency for the regions to be ordered with respect to decreasing magnitude of relative mortality, as follows: Western, North Central, Northeastern, and Southeastern. Ages 2, 3, and 4, and the age group 10 to 14 years disclose a definite separation of the regions into 2 groups, the first comprising the Northeastern, North Central, and Western regions, and the second comprising only 1 member, namely, the Southeastern, with relative mortality rates of a lower order of magnitude. The age groups 5 to 9 years and all ages behave similarly with the Northeastern region highest, and followed by the North Central, Western, and Southeastern in decreasing order.

Figure 2 shows, moreover, that the time trends of relative mortality, while generally on different levels, vary with age and region. For ages under 1 year each trend might be represented by a straight line parallel to the time axis, indicating that the relative mortality for infants under 1 year of age has been generally on the same level, neither increasing nor decreasing, for each region during the years 1925-32. For the remaining ages and age groups the pictures are definitely different. At 1 year of age the trend for the Northeastern region increases rapidly; for the other regions the neighborhood of 1929 begins to make itself felt in that the relative mortality increases to that neighborhood and then perceptibly declines. At 2 years of age the trend for the Southeastern region is on the increase while the Northeastern and North Central regions show an increase to 1929 followed by a decrease; the Western region has its peak 1 year earlier. At 3 years of age the trends increase to 1928 or 1929 and decrease thereafter. Finally, at 4 years and for the age groups 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and all ages, with the possible exception of the relative mortality at 4 years of age for the Western region, which shows a decrease over the entire period, the trends rise to 1929 and fall subsequently. It is tempting to believe that the introduction or better enforcement of accident prevention laws or possibly the economic depression caused the decline in the trends after 1929. It will be seen later, however, that when a different measure of mortality is employed for children under 15 years of age the uniqueness of the year 1929 vanishes.

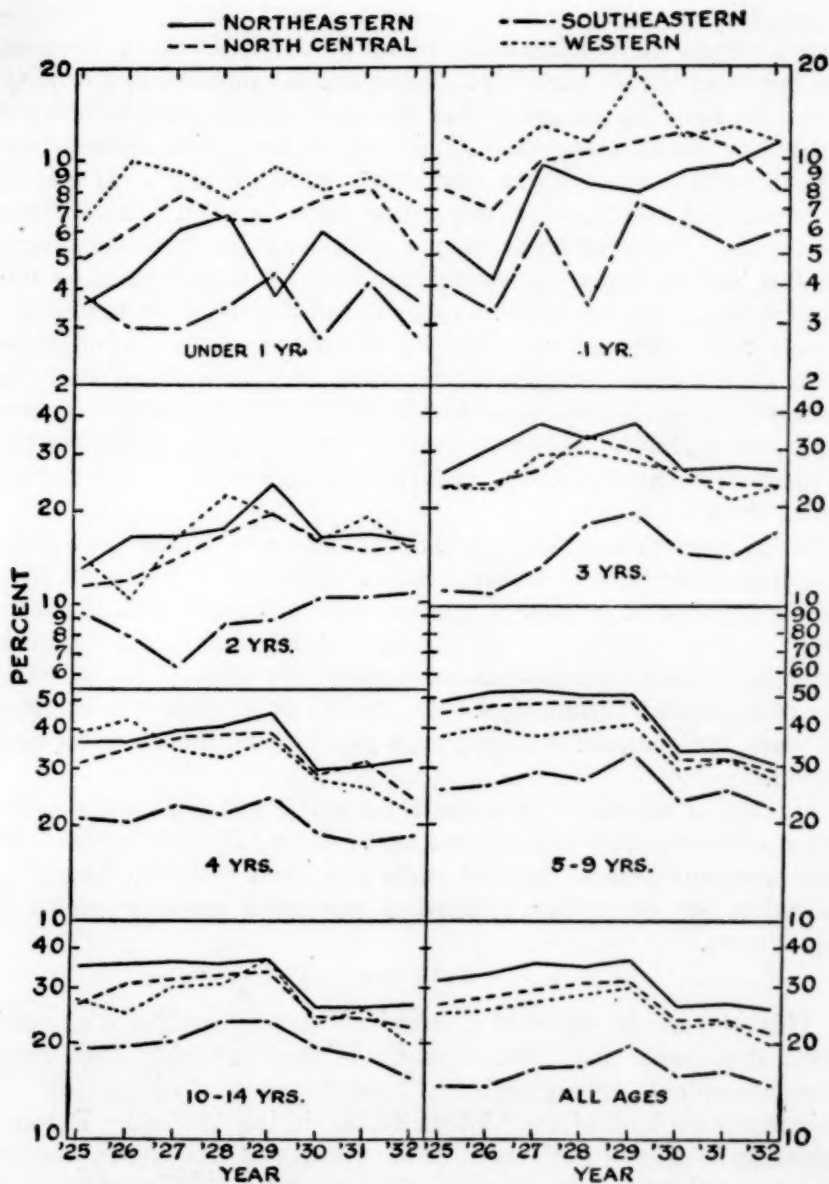


FIGURE 2.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents per 100 deaths from all accidents, by geographic region, at different ages, 1925-32, white and colored combined (logarithmic scale).

**MORTALITY RELATED TO THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED AUTOMOBILES
AND TO THE GASOLINE CONSUMED**

In the preceding section reference was made to the order of the regions as shown in figure 2 for all ages (under 15 years). The Northeastern region led and was followed by the North Central, Western, and Southeastern, respectively. When another measure of mortality is chosen, namely, the number of deaths under 15 years of age per 100,000 registered automobiles,² this order of the regions is disturbed. The changed order is shown graphically in figure 3 (c). It will be observed that the Northeastern region leads to 1931. In 1932 the Southeastern region assumes first place, while the Northeastern, North Central, and Western, respectively, follow. It is important to emphasize that, with the possible exception of the trend for the Southeastern region, which is practically level, the trends for the other regions have declined steadily during 1925-32. This means that the mortality from automobile accidents per 100,000 registered automobiles among children under 15 years of age declined regularly in the Northeastern, North Central, and Western regions during the 8 years under observation.

In the absence of mileage data, the number of deaths from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age has been related to the number of gallons of gasoline consumed, and this is shown graphically in figure 3 (a). It is seen that the order of the regions is little disturbed by the substitution of gasoline consumed for the number of registered automobiles. The trends of mortality in the first instance, however, are declining more rapidly, and this holds for each region.

Figure 3 (b) shows the increase in the number of gallons of gasoline consumed per automobile in each region during the 8 years 1925-32, and is of considerable interest when compared with the decreasing mortality per 50 million gallons of consumed gasoline shown in figure 3 (a).

SUMMARY

This, the second paper of a series on the fatal accidents of childhood, deals with time changes in the relative mortality from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age in different geographic regions of the United States during 1925-32. Relative mortality is defined as the ratio of the number of fatalities from automobile accidents to the number of fatalities from all accidents. In addition, mortality is related to the number of registered automobiles and to the number of gallons of gasoline consumed.

² Includes passenger automobiles, taxis, busses, motor trucks, and road tractors.

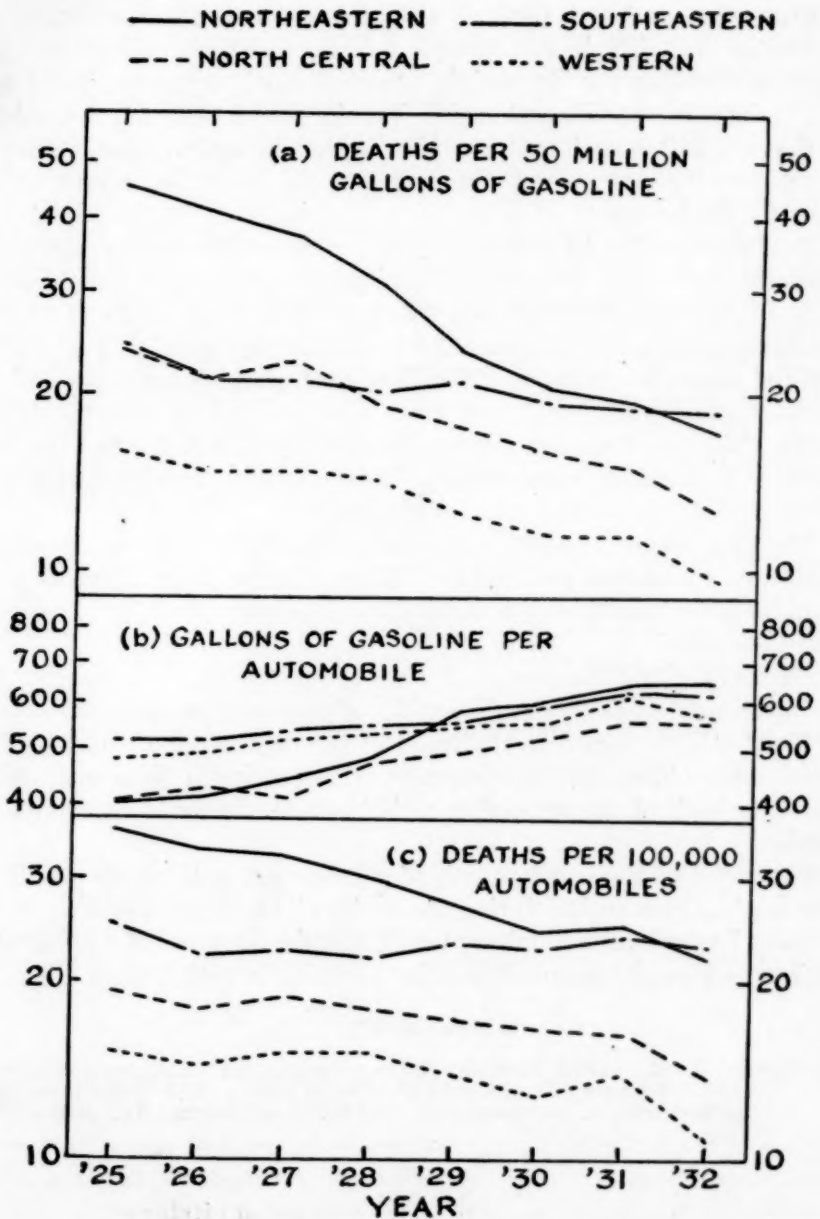


FIGURE 3.—(a) Number of deaths from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age per 50,000,000 gallons of consumed gasoline, by geographic region, 1925-32, white and colored combined; (b) number of gallons of gasoline consumed per automobile, by geographic region, 1925-32; and (c) number of deaths from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age per 100,000 registered automobiles, by geographic region, 1925-32, white and colored combined (logarithmic scales).

The death registration States of 1925, consisting of 40 States and the District of Columbia, are divided into 4 geographic regions: A Northwestern, a North Central, a Southeastern, and a Western.

Relative mortality by age, specific for region.—While the ranges of relative mortality for the various ages and age groups considered as a unit differ in the different regions for the period 1925-32, the order of the ages within each unit is similar in the different regions, the age group 5 to 9 years generally leading and the age under 1 year consistently the lowest.

Relative mortality by region, specific for age.—The regions are not similarly ordered at each age with respect to the relative mortality during 1925-32. With the possible exception of age under 1 year, the Southeastern region shows the lowest relative mortality at each age and for each age group. The Western region leads at ages under 1 and 1 year, while for 5 to 9 years and all ages the Northeastern leads. At each of the remaining ages and for the age group 10 to 14 years it is doubtful which region (Northeastern, North Central, or Western) has the highest relative mortality.

The time trends of relative mortality, while generally on different levels, vary with age and region. When all ages under 15 years are combined, for example, the trend for each region rises to 1929 and falls thereafter.

Mortality of children under 15 years of age related to the number of registered automobiles and to the number of gallons of gasoline consumed, 1925-32.—With regard to the trend of the deaths per 100,000 registered automobiles, the Southeastern region shows a level one; the trend for each of the remaining regions, on the other hand, shows a decline.

The trend of the consumption of gasoline per automobile steadily increased in each region during the 8 years. During the same period of time, however, the number of deaths under 15 years of age per 50 million gallons of consumed gasoline declined in each region.

REFERENCE

- (1) Gafafer, W. M.: (1936) Mortality from automobile accidents among children in different geographic regions of the United States, 1930. Studies on the fatal accidents of childhood no. 1. Pub. Health Rep., 51: 1083-1090 (1936).

A FURTHER STUDY OF THE FERGUSON FORM BOARD TEST

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This paper is a sequel to an article published in the Public Health Reports for December 27, 1935 (1). The present study deals with the relationship of the Ferguson Form Board, the Stanford Achievement and the Army Beta Tests. A descriptive account of the first may be found in Ferguson's original article (2), Bronner et al. (3), or in Public Health Bulletin No. 206 (4); a description of the second, in a manual of instructions issued by the copyright owners (5); and of the third, in the manual of Army mental tests (6).

There are two methods of scoring the Ferguson Test. In the original method each board is scored alike, using a 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 ratio, based on the time required to complete each board; the maximum total raw score being 30. In the Shimberg modification, scoring is weighted for each board and the total raw scores are converted to corresponding mental ages. As fully explained in his preceding article, the author has made certain minor changes empirically expanding the Shimberg scale, so that it includes all mental ages from 6 through 17 years (1).

The Stanford Achievement norms may be expressed either in terms of educational grade status or educational age. Thus, an educational grade status of 4.1 indicates the equivalent of 1 month of a fourth-grade education. The corresponding educational age of 9 years 11 months indicates the average age of pupils who attend such a grade. The scoring of the Army Beta Test is familiar to all, well standardized, and therefore needs no further explanation.

The data for this investigation were obtained from the files of the United States Northeastern Penitentiary Hospital, with the exception of the Stanford Achievement data, which were furnished through the courtesy of the institutional director of education. The selected group of 500 individuals included only those who were unable to take the Stanford-Binet or Army Alpha Tests because of language difficulties, illiteracy, or other valid reason, necessitating the use of a nonlanguage test such as the Army Beta. They were chosen from the 3,313 inmates admitted to the United States Northeastern Penitentiary from December 27, 1932, to November 16, 1935. Practically all of them came from the Northeastern section of the United States, including all of New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and parts of Ohio and West Virginia.

A general statistical analysis of the selected group reveals that the age range is from 20 to 73 years, with an average age of 38.26 years. Latins comprise 43.6 percent of the group, Nordics 18.2 percent, Slavs 12.2 percent, Colored 8.6 percent, Semitics 8.2 percent, Greeks

4.2 percent, and the remaining 5 percent includes miscellaneous races too few in number to consider separately. Only 8.2 percent gave a history of attending college or high school, 26.4 percent attended secondary grades, 45.2 percent primary grades, and 20.2 percent had no education at all. Unskilled laborers head the list with 53.6 percent, skilled laborers come second with 32.4 percent, and clerical and professional are last with 14 percent. Married individuals constitute 57.6 percent of the group, single 33.8 percent, divorced, separated, and widowed combined 8.6 percent. Almost half (42.4 percent) of the individuals were convicted for the passing and possession of counterfeit money, 22.8 percent were sentenced for the illegal manufacture of liquor, 12.2 percent for violation of the narcotic law, 5.8 percent for violation of the immigration law, and the remaining 16.8 percent for sundry offenses, including violation of the Bankruptcy Act, Dyer Act, Interstate Commerce Act, and other Federal laws. Those convicted for the first time form 69.8 percent of the group, and recidivists account for 30.2 percent.

Distribution curves were first plotted for all 3 tests. Figure 1 presents the following:

- (1) Mental ages obtained by the use of the Army Beta Test.
- (2) Mental ages obtained by the use of the Ferguson Test, employing the Shimberg method of scoring.
- (3) Educational ages determined by the use of the Stanford Achievement Test.

Figure 2 presents the distribution of raw scores according to the original method of scoring the Ferguson Test.

It is quite apparent that the original method of scoring the Ferguson Test gives a much better type of distribution than does the Shimberg modification. According to the latter, the highest frequency is at the highest attainable score, a mental age of 17 years, and according to the former no one makes a perfect score, the closest approximation being 25, or 5 less than the maximum. The Army Beta curve is fairly well balanced, with a peak at a mental age of 11, which coincides with the median mental age. The abnormal distribution of educational ages is to be expected, owing to the type of individuals selected for this study, 209 out of the 500 being considered illiterate in the English language, according to the norms of the Stanford Achievement Test.

The coefficient of correlation between the Army Beta and Ferguson Tests on the basis of the entire group of 500 cases was found to be $.50 \pm .003$. Since the illiterates had to be excluded, correlation between the above tests and the Stanford Achievement were computed

on the basis of the 291 individuals who were able to score on the latter. These correlations were found to be as follows:

- (1) Ferguson vs. Stanford Achievement... 0.15 ± 0.004
- (2) Ferguson vs. Army Beta..... $.49 \pm .004$
- (3) Army Beta vs. Stanford Achievement... $.46 \pm .004$

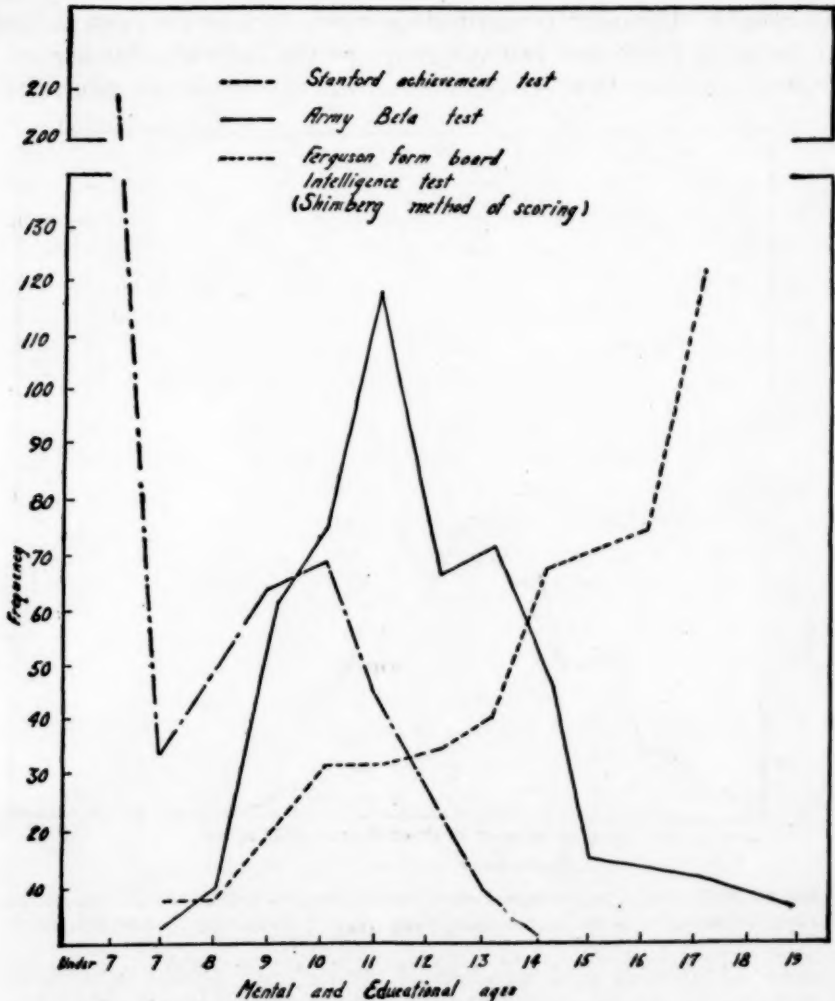


FIGURE 1.—Distribution of mental and educational ages of 500 inmates of the United States Northeastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.

The findings seem to indicate that the Ferguson and Stanford Achievement tests do not measure a common factor and that the Army Beta stands about halfway between the two, having one factor in common with the Ferguson and another in common with the Stanford Achievement Test.

As previously noted, the main group was divided into two subgroups on the basis of the Stanford Achievement data. The first consists of the 209 inmates who were found illiterate as far as the English language is concerned. As a matter of fact, only 74 were found to be totally illiterate; that is, could not read or write in any language. The second consists of the 291 individuals who were considered literate by the test results. Comparative mental age averages were then determined for the main group and two subgroups on the basis of a further subdivision according to race, age, marital status, occupation, education,

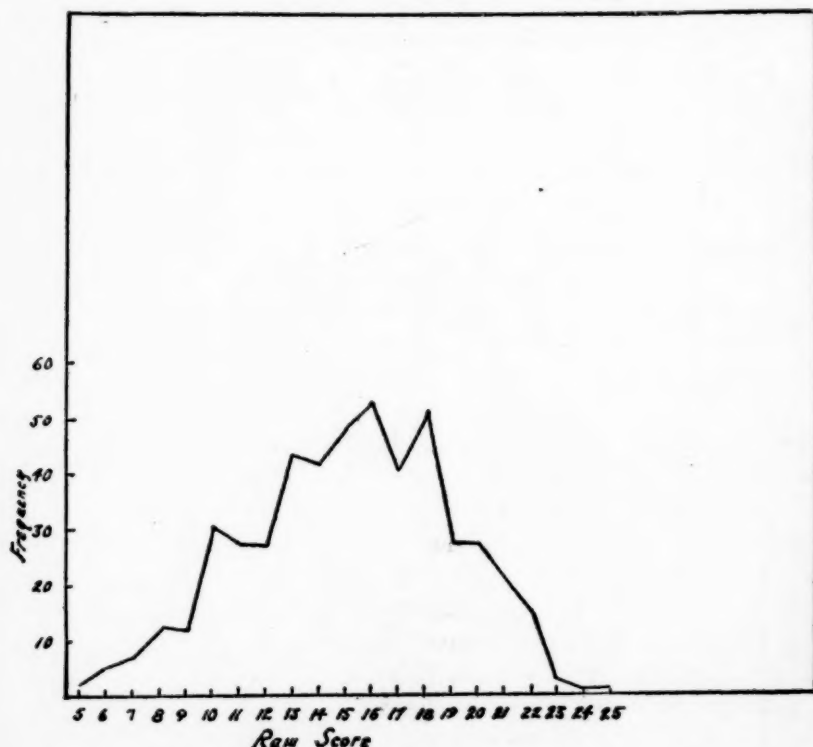


FIGURE 2.—Distribution of the raw scores made by 500 inmates of the United States Northeastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., on the Ferguson Form Board Test, using Ferguson's original method of scoring.

nature of offense, and number of convictions. Since a complete tabulation of the results would be too cumbersome and of doubtful value, only the general findings and impressions are presented.

First of all, considering the main group of 500, the composite individual most likely to get a low score on the Ferguson Test would be colored, 41 years or more of age, divorced, an unskilled laborer, uneducated, convicted for violation of the narcotic law, and a recidivist. The one most likely to get a high score would be a Nordic, 29 to 32 years of age, married, a skilled laborer, educated in a foreign institution for higher learning, convicted for the illegal manufacture of

liquor, and a first offender. The one most likely to get a low score on the Beta Test would be colored, 41 years or more of age, separated from his wife, an unskilled laborer, uneducated, convicted for the illegal manufacture of liquor, and a first offender. The one most likely to get a high score would be a Nordic, 25 to 28 years of age, single, a clerical or professional worker, educated in a foreign institution of higher learning, convicted for the violation of the immigration law, and a recidivist.

The composite pictures for the illiterate group are essentially the same as for the combined, with the following exceptions:

- (1) For the low Ferguson score the age group is 33 to 36 instead of 41 or more.
- (2) For the high Ferguson score the age group is 25 to 28 instead of 29 to 32.
- (3) For the high Beta score, married instead of single and first offender instead of recidivist.

The findings for the literate group agree with those of the combined group with only one exception, namely, on the high Beta score the age group 17-24 should be substituted for the 25-28.

In making a general statistical comparison between the original group of 1,000 inmates and the present group of 500, the former averages 5 years younger, is predominantly Nordic in contrast to southern European, is better educated, includes no illiterates, and embraces a much higher percentage of clerical or professional workers. In other respects there is very little difference.

Both the previous study and the present study indicate that the Shimberg modification of scoring the Ferguson Test is unsatisfactory, since it does not discriminate sufficiently at the upper mental age levels. For this reason, the original method of scoring is superior. Using the Stanford Achievement Test as a standard, correlations show that the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test is most closely allied to the former, the Army Beta is next in order, and the Ferguson Test comes last. In other words, the Stanford-Binet is primarily a language test, the Army Beta stands about half way between a language and nonlanguage test, and the Ferguson is predominantly a nonlanguage test.

Comparative mental-age averages show that, in all instances, skilled workers score highest on the Ferguson Test, whereas clerical workers score highest on the Stanford-Binet and Army Beta Tests. Semitics score highest on the Stanford-Binet, but in all other tests Nordics have the edge. Negroes uniformly make the poorest showing. In general, the more rudimentary the education, the lower the score on all tests. Age does not show any strong central tendency. Recidi-

vists consistently score lower on the Ferguson than do first offenders. This also holds true for the Stanford-Binet. On the Army Beta, however, recidivists score higher than first offenders.

The question naturally arises as to which one of these tests is preferable from the standpoint of measuring native intelligence. While the Ferguson appears to have the advantage, since it is not so dependent on education, it is doubtful whether any single test can be used as the sole criterion. Many individuals who make a high score on the Ferguson fail deplorably on the Stanford-Binet, and vice versa. For this reason it seems more logical to adopt Thorndike's classification as presented by Pintner (7), namely, that there are three kinds of intelligence—concrete, abstract, and social. The ideal situation would be to have a battery of three tests corresponding to the three types of intelligence and to record each mental age separately.

Of the tests under investigation, the Ferguson apparently measures concrete intelligence, since it is nonverbal and uniformly easier for skilled workers who naturally deal with concrete objects. The Stanford-Binet, on the other hand, measures abstract intelligence, since it is obviously a verbal test and is easier for clerical and professional workers who deal with more or less abstract matters. While the Army Beta is classed as a nonverbal test, it does require some abstract knowledge to pass it—for example, the ability to write and recognize numbers. The most satisfactory combination of the above tests would be the Stanford-Binet and Ferguson for the examination of the literates and the Army Beta and Ferguson for the examination of illiterates and foreign-born individuals with a language handicap.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The original method of scoring the Ferguson Form Board Test appears to be preferable to the Shimberg modification.
2. The coefficient of correlation between the Ferguson and Army Beta Tests is 0.50, between the Ferguson and the Stanford Achievement 0.15, and between the Army Beta and Stanford Achievement 0.46.
3. The composite individual most likely to get a low score on the Ferguson Test would be colored, 41 years or more of age, divorced, an unskilled laborer, uneducated, convicted for violation of the narcotic law, and a recidivist.
4. The composite individual most likely to get a high score on the Ferguson Test would be a Nordic, 29 to 32 years of age, married, a skilled laborer, educated in a foreign institution of higher learning, convicted for the illegal manufacture of liquor, and a first offender.
5. The composite individual most likely to get a low score on the Army Beta Test would be colored, 41 years or more of age, separated

from his wife, an unskilled laborer, uneducated, convicted for the illegal manufacture of liquor, and a first offender.

6. The composite individual most likely to get a high score on the Army Beta Test would be a Nordic, 25 to 28 years of age, single, a clerical or professional worker, educated in a foreign institution of higher learning, convicted for the violation of the immigration law, and a recidivist.

7. The Ferguson apparently measures concrete intelligence while the Stanford-Binet and, to a lesser extent, the Army Beta measure abstract intelligence.

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AN IMPROVED TECHNIQUE FOR THE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF BLOOD SAMPLES BY THE GRAPHITE ARC METHOD¹

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Minute amounts of the heavy metals, such as lead, silver, and mercury, in body fluids and tissues can be estimated by the general spectrographic method of Nitchie and Standen (1) (2), using the graphite arc. Following this method, the sample is burned in the direct current arc, using $\frac{1}{16}$ inch graphite rods as electrodes. The rod that is used as the anode holds the sample in a cavity which is drilled with a $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch drill to a depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. After the cavity is drilled, the rod is burned for 1 minute at 10 amperes to make the graphite porous. After cooling, it is "loaded" with 0.1 cc of sample.

The usual procedure in testing blood consists either in ashing the blood and burning the ash in the arc (3), or in burning the whole blood in the arc. The ashing process is impossible where elements which

¹ From the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory of the Office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation, U. S. Public Health Service.

are volatile at low temperatures are dealt with, and may be inaccurate because of possible uneven dispersion of the element throughout the ash. Whole blood introduced into the prepared graphite rod does not absorb into the rod nor penetrate it to any extent. The blood forms a "skin" on the end of the rod and clots there. Laked or diluted blood is but slightly better in this respect. There are two methods of procedure for burning the sample.

One method is to bring the graphites into contact immediately after filling, and allow the blood to char for some 15 seconds without actually burning (4), after which the graphites are separated and the arc is struck. During the charring process volatile matter is driven off. At times spattering also occurs, or the blood may run down the side of the rod. In the case of a volatile element, such as mercury, this procedure would lead to inaccuracy, and the mechanical losses would also cause inaccuracies with any other element.

Another procedure is to dry the blood on the graphite. When this is done, a great part of the coagulated material remains on the surface of the graphite rod. In this case it is often difficult even to strike the arc. At other times the blood burns off with almost explosive violence, possibly without being recorded on the photographic plate.

In order to obviate these difficulties, a more satisfactory technique had to be developed. It was thought that some substance might be added to the blood which would increase its wetting power and absorption into the graphite rod. Several substances were tried, including sodium taurocholate and saponin. Saponin proved most promising. Saponin, when added to blood in small amounts, will cause it to lake. However, as the concentration of saponin is increased, the wetting power and the absorption of the blood on graphite increase. After a series of experiments to find optimum conditions for its use, the procedure described in the following paragraphs was adopted.

A solution of saponin is made up by adding 40 grams of saponin to 100 cc of water. Three cc of the saponin solution are added to 7 cc of blood. It is shaken and allowed to stand 5 minutes. Greater amounts of saponin solution may be used, but this means greater dilution of the sample. For different amounts of blood, the same proportion of blood to saponin should be used. With the concentration of saponin recommended, the sample absorbs into the rod very readily. Only a slight stain appears on the surface after drying.

When the sample will not stand dilution, it is treated as follows: One gram of saponin is added to 10 cc of blood and shaken to dissolve the saponin. This will give a satisfactory solution, but the above-described method is better.

For quantitative spectrographic analysis an internal standard is necessary. Thallium has been used with success in our laboratories for the determination of mercury. Thallium sulphate may be added to the saponin solution or it may be added directly to the blood sample without coagulation. In addition, the surface of the anode, after burning, is smoothed with a clean steel blade. The sample is introduced into the cup of the graphite by means of a 1-cc tuberculin syringe. A syringe is preferable to a pipette because the needle can be introduced to the bottom of the hole in the graphite, thus minimizing the danger of entrapping air bubbles.

Samples prepared according to this technique burn evenly, give a satisfactory arc, and photograph well. The spectral lines are clear and well defined and lend themselves excellently to quantitative investigation.

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DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED AUG. 8, 1936

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended Aug. 8, 1936	Correspond- ing week, 1935
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths.....	6,972	6,821
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis.....	9.7	9.5
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	461	487
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births.....	41	44
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 32 weeks of year.....	12.7	11.8
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force.....	68,159,773	67,847,909
Number of death claims.....	12,210	11,021
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	9.4	8.5
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 32 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10.4	10.1

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended Aug. 15, 1936, and Aug. 17, 1935

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Aug. 15, 1936, and Aug. 17, 1935

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935
New England States:								
Maine.....	1	1	1		7	6	0	0
New Hampshire.....					3	2	0	0
Vermont.....		2			1	9	0	0
Massachusetts.....	6	2			52	22	4	0
Rhode Island.....		2				11	0	0
Connecticut.....	1	4			10	15	0	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	18	14	11	12	120	192	8	14
New Jersey.....	8	9	10	8	52	36	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	17	27			53	77	3	4
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	17	20	9	15	32	63	8	3
Indiana.....	15	7	5	19		5	0	2
Illinois.....	21	17	3	9	7	52	1	7
Michigan.....	7	5		4	13	48	2	3
Wisconsin.....	1		11	20	16	148	0	2
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	2	2			5	11	0	0
Iowa.....	3	4		1		4	0	3
Missouri.....	8	17	22	64	1	10	1	1
North Dakota.....				5		8	0	0
South Dakota.....	1	7			3		0	0
Nebraska.....	2	2			5	2	1	0
Kansas.....	7	6		1	1	12	2	1
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....		1			1	1	0	0
Maryland ^{1 2 4}	6	3	2		18	5	3	5
District of Columbia ¹	4	9			4	7	3	8
Virginia ^{1 4}	10	19			43	16	1	4
West Virginia.....	11	13	2	21	32	4	0	3
North Carolina ^{1 4}	16	19	2	1	1	8	0	0
South Carolina.....	2	12	52	49	5	4	0	0
Georgia ⁴	13	15					2	0
Florida ⁴	1	5		1	2	2	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

*Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers
for weeks ended Aug. 15, 1936, and Aug. 17, 1935—Continued*

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	6	12		43	8	59	2	2
Tennessee.....	16	14	11	4	4		2	6
Alabama.....	9	19	5	8	2	7	0	0
Mississippi.....	6	15					1	0
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	5	16	6	2		1	0	0
Louisiana.....	14	13	20	13	5	7	2	1
Oklahoma.....	4	6		19	1	5	0	1
Texas.....	28	39	40	22	12	5	1	0
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	1	1	2			9	2	0
Idaho.....					3	2	0	0
Wyoming.....					1	1	0	0
Colorado.....	1	5			3	7	1	2
New Mexico.....	1	2			8	1	0	0
Arizona.....		1	16	2	6		1	0
Utah.....		1			9	2	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	1	1			6	19	0	0
Oregon.....		2	6	8	3	41	0	0
California.....	26	10	11	3	55	100	3	3
Total.....	316	401	237	344	613	1,046	56	78
First 33 weeks of year.....	15, 112	18, 120	141, 737	104, 111	270, 050	695, 479	5, 958	4, 165

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935
New England States:								
Maine.....	6	4	2	6	0	0	4	4
New Hampshire.....	0	9	2	2	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	1	116	41	40	0	0	2	6
Rhode Island.....	0	12		5	0	0	1	1
Connecticut.....	1	43	8	8	0	0	2	5
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	7	244	101	82	0	0	28	28
New Jersey.....	0	19	30	16	0	0	11	9
Pennsylvania.....	5	12	75	100	0	0	18	18
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	11	9	98	52	4	0	16	19
Indiana.....	1	3	14	17	0	0	8	9
Illinois.....	9	13	99	112	2	2	21	49
Michigan.....	4	40	73	41	1	0	14	11
Wisconsin.....	0	1	56	53	1	2	2	4
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	0	4	22	25	2	0	1	15
Iowa.....	2	8	19	7	1	0	1	15
Missouri.....	0	2	23	17	2	1	22	17
North Dakota.....	0	1	2	12	1	0	0	1
South Dakota.....	1	0	11	25	0	1	4	2
Nebraska.....	0	0	8	9	0	1	2	0
Kansas.....	2	0	71	18	0	0	13	30
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Maryland.....	0	5	9	9	0	0	3	17
District of Columbia.....	0	4	2	3	0	0	1	3
Virginia.....	6	73	6	19	0	0	25	32
West Virginia.....	2	3	6	26	0	1	12	21
North Carolina.....	7	17	19	17	0	0	30	21
South Carolina.....	0	0		1	0	0	10	29
Georgia.....	2	1	11	5	0	6	37	55
Florida.....	3	1	5	3	0	0	1	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Aug. 15, 1936, and Aug. 17, 1935—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	6	27	10	-----	0	0	41	61
Tennessee.....	20	3	12	10	0	0	54	56
Alabama ¹	22	2	5	6	0	1	28	6
Mississippi ¹	11	0	1	5	0	0	13	5
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	0	1	3	9	0	2	14	13
Louisiana.....	0	4	3	9	0	0	27	21
Oklahoma ¹	0	0	3	8	0	0	18	27
Texas ¹	2	1	17	28	1	0	30	54
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	0	0	7	-----	23	1	8	4
Idaho.....	2	0	3	1	1	0	2	2
Wyoming.....	0	0	4	4	0	1	3	1
Colorado.....	2	0	6	15	0	1	1	7
New Mexico.....	0	0	4	6	0	0	10	13
Arizona.....	0	1	-----	3	0	0	0	5
Utah ¹	0	2	4	18	0	0	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	3	1	11	18	0	1	2	3
Oregon ¹	1	1	2	11	0	0	2	6
California.....	8	34	69	49	2	0	21	10
Total.....	147	721	979	945	41	21	563	730
First 33 weeks of year.....	1,367	3,522	183,952	180,379	6,245	5,311	6,896	9,248

¹ New York City only.

² Week ended earlier than Saturday.

³ Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended Aug. 18, 1936, 10 cases, as follows: Maryland, 3; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 3; Oregon, 1.

⁴ Typhus fever, week ended Aug. 15, 1936, 71 cases, as follows: Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina 1; Georgia, 41; Florida, 3; Alabama, 13; Texas, 11.

⁵ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Mala- ria	Meas- les	Pel- lagra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
June 1936										
Florida.....	8	-----	21	14	30	4	4	13	0	9
Massachusetts.....	15	20	-----	1	4,006	-----	6	724	0	12
July 1936										
California.....	34	121	825	15	2,294	13	52	556	8	49
Delaware.....	-----	7	-----	-----	15	-----	0	4	0	1
Michigan.....	8	52	3	9	119	-----	10	437	1	30
New Jersey.....	12	32	17	6	709	-----	2	192	0	22
Ohio.....	21	69	30	5	478	1	7	281	6	63
Wyoming.....	-----	1	1	-----	13	-----	0	43	16	1

June 1936		July 1936—Continued		July 1936—Continued	
Florida:	Cases		Cases		Cases
Chicken pox.....	21	Dysentery—Continued.		Rabies in man:	
Dysentery.....	6	California (bacillary)...	30	California.....	1
Mumps.....	58	New Jersey (amoebic)...	1	Relapsing fever:	
Typhus fever.....	2	Epidemic encephalitis:		California.....	5
Undulant fever.....	1	California.....	6	Rocky Mountain spotted	
Whooping cough.....	36	Michigan.....	1	fever:	
Massachusetts:		Ohio.....	2	New Jersey.....	3
Actinomycosis.....	1	Food poisoning:		Wyoming.....	4
Anthrax.....	1	California.....	185	Septic sore throat:	
Chicken pox.....	893	German measles:		California.....	33
Dysentery (bacillary)...	8	California.....	174	Michigan.....	19
Epidemic encephalitis...	2	Delaware.....	2	Ohio.....	83
German measles.....	684	Michigan.....	152	Wyoming.....	2
Lead poisoning.....	3	New Jersey.....	138	Tetanus:	
Mumps.....	1,232	Ohio.....	21	California.....	7
Ophthalmia neonato-		Granuloma, coccidioides:		Michigan.....	1
rum.....	99	California.....	3	New Jersey.....	2
Rabies in animals.....	12	Lead poisoning:		Ohio.....	1
Septic sore throat.....	16	Ohio.....	4	Trachoma:	
Tetanus.....	5	Leprosy:		California.....	9
Trachoma.....	5	California.....	1	New Jersey.....	5
Trichinosis.....	1	Mumps:		Ohio.....	3
Undulant fever.....	1	California.....	1,062	Trichinosis:	
Whooping cough.....	390	Delaware.....	4	California.....	2
July 1936		Michigan.....	215	New Jersey.....	1
Anthrax:		New Jersey.....	481	Tularaemia:	
New Jersey.....	1	Ohio.....	120	California.....	7
Botulism:		Wyoming.....	28	Wyoming.....	1
California.....	4	Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Undulant fever:	
Chicken pox:		California.....	3	California.....	16
California.....	622	New Jersey.....	8	Michigan.....	6
Delaware.....	7	Ohio.....	60	New Jersey.....	3
Michigan.....	575	Paratyphoid fever:		Ohio.....	9
New Jersey.....	283	California.....	6	Vincent's infection:	
Ohio.....	277	Michigan.....	3	Michigan.....	30
Wyoming.....	14	New Jersey.....	2	Whooping cough:	
Diarrhea and enteritis:		Plague:		California.....	1,470
Ohio (under 2 years)....	12	California.....	1	Delaware.....	43
Dysentery:		Rabies in animals:		Michigan.....	1,153
California (amoebic)....	10	California.....	83	New Jersey.....	614
		Michigan.....	8	Ohio.....	1,261
		New Jersey.....	8	Wyoming.....	8

RODENT PLAGUE IN BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH

A ground squirrel, *Citellus grammurus*, found in Indian Creek Canyon, 11 miles northeast of Beaver, Beaver County, Utah, was reported under date of August 7, 1936, to have been found plague-infected.

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR JUNE 1936

These reports are published monthly for the information of health officers in order to furnish current data as to the prevalence of the venereal diseases. The figures are taken from reports received from State and city health officers. They are preliminary and are therefore subject to correction. It is hoped that the publication of these reports will stimulate more complete reporting of these diseases.

Reports from States

	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Alabama ¹				
Arizona	28	0.61	62	1.36
Arkansas	155	.83	80	.43
California	1,116	1.81	989	1.61
Colorado ²				
Connecticut	224	1.35	146	.88
Delaware	120	4.96	45	1.86
District of Columbia	169	3.40	136	2.74
Florida ¹				
Georgia	1,069	3.67	467	1.60
Idaho	0		0	
Illinois	1,312	1.67	1,022	1.30
Indiana	112	.34	112	.34
Iowa	73	.29	141	.57
Kansas	59	.31	88	.46
Kentucky	155	.58	222	.84
Louisiana	138	.64	78	.36
Maine	30	.37	35	.44
Maryland	1,018	6.09	258	1.54
Massachusetts	423	.98	406	.94
Michigan	542	1.06	549	1.08
Minnesota	249	.96	293	1.13
Mississippi	1,426	6.93	1,984	9.65
Missouri	215	.58	117	.32
Montana	47	.87	38	.71
Nebraska	19	.14	75	.54
Nevada ²				
New Hampshire	8	.17	12	.26
New Jersey	682	1.61	269	.64
New Mexico	62	1.42	37	.85
New York	8,167	6.25	1,925	1.47
North Carolina	1,344	4.07	389	1.18
North Dakota	13	.19	47	.68
Ohio	613	.90	290	.42
Oklahoma	163	.66	145	.59
Oregon	97	.98	126	1.27
Pennsylvania ²	314	.32	191	.19
Rhode Island	106	1.50	39	.55
South Carolina	223	1.27	323	1.85
South Dakota	2	.03	19	.27
Tennessee	835	3.12	455	1.70
Texas	446	.73	210	.35
Utah ²				
Vermont	26	.72	26	.72
Virginia	421	1.72	259	1.06
Washington	153	.95	222	1.38
West Virginia	179	1.00	120	.67
Wisconsin ¹	22	.07	137	.46
Wyoming ²				
Total	22,575	1.88	12,584	1.05

See footnotes at end of table.

Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over

	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Akron, Ohio.....	18	0.66	8	0.29
Atlanta, Ga.....	166	5.78	187	6.51
Baltimore, Md.....	600	7.27	160	1.94
Birmingham, Ala.....	135	4.78	66	2.34
Boston, Mass.....	176	2.23	131	1.66
Buffalo, N. Y. ¹				
Chicago, Ill.....	827	2.32	745	2.09
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	54	1.16	42	.90
Cleveland, Ohio.....	293	3.15	110	1.18
Columbus, Ohio.....	23	.75	15	.49
Dallas, Tex.....	109	3.76	33	1.14
Dayton, Ohio ¹				
Denver, Colo.....	33	1.11	24	.81
Detroit, Mich. ¹				
Houston, Tex. ¹	192	5.73	67	2.00
Indianapolis, Ind.....	24	.64	35	.93
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.03	1	.03
Kansas City, Mo.....	42	1.00	3	.07
Los Angeles, Calif.....	371	2.59	285	1.99
Louisville, Ky.....	243	7.50	136	4.20
Memphis, Tenn.....	154	5.77	64	2.40
Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	.08	27	.44
Minneapolis, Minn.....	58	1.19	104	2.14
Newark, N. J.....	283	6.11	106	2.29
New Orleans, La. ¹				
New York, N. Y.....	6,294	8.62	1,155	1.58
Oakland, Calif.....	39	1.29	36	1.19
Omaha, Nebr.....	7	.32	14	.64
Philadelphia, Pa.....	453	2.28	97	.49
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	61	.89	41	.60
Portland, Oreg. ¹				
Providence, R. I.....	50	1.93	18	.69
Rochester, N. Y. ¹				
St. Louis, Mo.....	80	.96	36	.43
St. Paul, Minn.....	30	1.06	40	1.42
San Antonio, Tex. ¹				
San Francisco, Calif.....	114	1.70	126	1.88
Seattle, Wash.....	93	2.45	122	3.21
Syracuse, N. Y.....	57	2.62	27	1.24
Toledo, Ohio.....	41	1.35	27	.89
Washington, D. C. ²	169	3.40	136	2.74

¹ No report for current month.² Not reporting.³ Includes only those cases that enter the clinics conducted by the State department of health.⁴ Only cases of syphilis in the infectious stage are reported.⁵ Reported by Jefferson Davis Hospital. Physicians are not required to report venereal diseases.⁶ Reported by Social Hygiene Clinic.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Aug. 8, 1936

This table summarizes the reports received weekly from a selected list of 140 cities for the purpose showing a cross section of the current urban incidence of the communicable diseases listed in the table. Weekly reports are received from about 700 cities, from which the data are tabulated and filed for reference.

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland.....	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	23
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
Manchester.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Nashua.....	0			0		0	0		0		
Vermont:											
Barre.....											
Burlington.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Rutland.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	4		0	21	5	13	0	7	0	69	165
Fall River.....	0		0	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	31
Springfield.....	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	33
Worcester.....	0		0	4	4	1	0	1	0	14	33
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Providence.....	0		0	1	1	3	0	2	1	7	45
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	1		0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	26
Hartford.....	0		0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	24
New Haven.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	1	8	35
New York:											
Buffalo.....	1		0	6	11	4	0	0	0	5	103
New York.....	10	2	0	71	52	33	0	92	8	96	1,268
Rochester.....	0		0	1	1	3	0	0	2	2	53
Syracuse.....	0		0	4	0	1	0	0	0	12	36
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	0		0	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	28
Newark.....	0		0	9	2	1	0	6	0	27	78
Trenton.....	0		0	0	1	3	0	5	0	0	41
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	2		1	8	13	13	0	18	6	71	398
Pittsburgh.....	1	1	1	0	8	13	0	8	1	66	144
Reading.....	0		0	1	2	0	0	0	2	8	27
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	2		0	1	9	4	0	4	0	1	106
Cleveland.....	2		0	5	9	26	0	13	1	64	158
Columbus.....	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	4	0	15	69
Toledo.....	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	3	0	32	53
Indiana:											
Anderson.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
Fort Wayne.....	1		0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	23
Indianapolis.....	0		0	0	8	4	0	4	1	10	90
South Bend.....	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	18
Terre Haute.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
Illinois:											
Alton.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Chicago.....	8	1	1	3	17	47	0	20	6	79	595
Elgin.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Springfield.....	0		0	1	3	1	0	0	2	8	20
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	2		0	3	15	17	0	19	3	128	229
Flint.....	2		0	1	3	4	0	1	0	5	21
Grand Rapids.....	0		1	0	3	1	0	0	0	11	25
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Madison.....	0		0	1	0	2	0	0	0	9	19
Milwaukee.....	0		0	3	3	22	0	2	0	38	92
Racine.....	0		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	20
Superior.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	9
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	0		0	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	16
Minneapolis.....	0		0	2	1	6	0	2	0	5	80
St. Paul.....	0		0	1	2	1	0	0	0	13	49
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids.....	0			0		0	0		0	1	
Davenport.....	0			0		1	0		0	0	
Des Moines.....	0			0		1	0		0	2	21
Sioux City.....	0			0		1	1		0	0	
Waterloo.....	0			0		0	0		0	5	

City reports for week ended Aug. 8, 1936—Continued

State and city	Diph- theria cases	Influenza		Meas- les cases	Pneu- monia deaths	Scar- let fever cases	Small- pox cases	Tuber- culosis deaths	Ty- phoid fever cases	Whoop- ing cough cases	Deaths all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	0		0	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	81
St. Joseph.....					1			2			13
St. Louis.....	0		0	0	4	4	0	7	2	7	138
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	0		0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	5
Grand Forks.....	0					0	0	0	0	0	
Minot.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Sioux Falls.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nebraska:											
Omaha.....	5		0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	37
Kansas:											
Lawrence.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Topeka.....	0		1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	21
Wichita.....	0		0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	29
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	0		0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	18
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	5	2	1	25	8	2	0	13	5	94	160
Cumberland.....	0		0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	12
Frederick.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
District of Colum- bia:											
Washington.....	1		0	7	4	4	0	8	2	30	119
Virginia:											
Lynchburg.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	20
Norfolk.....	0		0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	31
Richmond.....	1		0	0	3	4	0	3	0	5	52
Roanoke.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	22
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	0		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Huntington.....	0			0		1	0		0	0	
Wheeling.....	1		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	13
North Carolina:											
Gastonia.....	1	0		0		0	0		0	0	
Raleigh.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17
Wilmington.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Winston-Salem.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14
Columbia.....											
Florence.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Greenville.....	0		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	24
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	1	1	1	0	5	3	0	8	2	4	103
Brunswick.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah.....	1		0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	24
Florida:											
Miami.....	0	1	0			2	0	1	2	5	24
Tampa.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	20
Kentucky:											
Ashland.....											
Covington.....	0		0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	13
Lexington.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Tennessee:											
Knoxville.....	2		0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	32
Memphis.....	2		0	0	0	3	0	3	6	5	40
Nashville.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	40
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	0		1	0	5	1	0	1	4	0	53
Mobile.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	23
Montgomery.....	1			0		1	0		0	0	
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith.....	1			0		0	0		0	0	
Little Rock.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2
Louisiana:											
Lake Charles.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
New Orleans.....	0		5	3	7	6	0	20	3	3	183
Shreveport.....	0		0	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	38
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City.....		4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	49

City reports for week ended Aug. 8, 1936—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Texas:											
Dallas.....	2		0	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	38
Fort Worth.....	1		0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	42
Galveston.....	0		0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	15
Houston.....	4		0	0	7	1	1	2	1	0	75
San Antonio.....	4		0	1	7	0	0	6	2	0	78
Montana:											
Billings.....	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	8
Great Falls.....	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Helena.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Missoula.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Idaho:											
Boise.....	0		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Colorado:											
Colorado Springs.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
Denver.....	2		1	2	4	1	0	3	0	27	71
Pueblo.....	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	4	1	6	12
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	0		0	3	2	2	2	2	0	16	20
Nevada:											
Reno.....											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	0		0	7	0	1	0	4	0	5	87
Spokane.....	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	6	31
Tacoma.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	22
Oregon:											
Portland.....	0		0	1	4	5	0	2	0	7	62
Salem.....	0			0		0	0		0	0	
California:											
Los Angeles.....	7	7	0	11	12	9	0	16	3	40	303
Sacramento.....	0		0	1	0	8	0	3	4	2	32
San Francisco.....	1		0	10	5	6	0	9	1	5	158

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
Massachusetts:				Georgia:			
Boston.....	0	0	1	Atlanta.....	2	0	0
New York:				Tennessee:			
New York.....	10	4	5	Memphis.....	0	0	3
Syracuse.....	0	0	1	Nashville.....	0	0	1
Pennsylvania:				Alabama:			
Pittsburgh.....	1	0	2	Birmingham.....	0	0	5
Ohio:				Louisiana:			
Cincinnati.....	0	1	0	New Orleans.....	0	0	1
Cleveland.....	2	1	1	Texas:			
Illinois:				Dallas.....	0	0	1
Chicago.....	1	0	1	San Antonio.....	1	0	0
Michigan:				Montana:			
Detroit.....	0	1	3	Billings.....	1	0	0
Missouri:				Washington:			
St. Joseph.....	2	0	0	Seattle.....	0	0	1
Maryland:				Spokane.....	0	0	1
Baltimore.....	1	0	0	California:			
Virginia:				Los Angeles.....	0	1	4
Norfolk.....	1	1	0	San Francisco.....	2	1	0
West Virginia:							
Huntington.....	0	0	1				

Epidemic encephalitis.—Cases: New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 2; Kansas City, 1; Albuquerque, 1.

Pellagra.—Cases: Savannah, 2; Nashville, 1; New Orleans, 1; San Francisco, 3.

Typhus fever.—Cases: Atlanta, 1; Brunswick, 1; Savannah, 5; Birmingham, 2; Dallas, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communicable diseases—May 1936.—During the month of May 1936, certain communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax.....	1	—	Paratyphoid fever.....	4	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	12	1	Poliomyelitis.....	11	3
Chicken pox.....	319	—	Puerperal fever.....	39	12
Diphtheria.....	1,751	103	Scarlet fever.....	2,492	56
Dysentery.....	12	2	Trachoma.....	100	—
Influenza.....	182	6	Typhoid fever.....	275	22
Lethargic encephalitis.....	4	3	Typhus fever.....	49	—
Malaria.....	322	1			

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—April–June 1936.—During the months of April, May, and June 1936, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Latvia as follows:

Disease	April	May	June	Disease	April	May	June
Botulism.....	—	2	4	Paratyphoid fever.....	13	14	16
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	20	15	7	Poliomyelitis.....	1	2	2
Diphtheria.....	36	68	53	Puerperal septicemia.....	13	13	16
Epidemic encephalitis.....	1	—	—	Scarlet fever.....	285	226	198
Erysipelas.....	31	40	41	Tetanus.....	—	4	5
Influenza.....	134	95	46	Trachoma.....	68	33	26
Leprosy.....	4	2	2	Tuberculosis.....	268	352	296
Malaria.....	1	1	1	Typhoid fever.....	40	51	39
Measles.....	323	497	271	Whooping cough.....	93	62	37
Mumps.....	6	11	7				

MEXICO

Mexico, D. F.—Paratyphoid fever.—According to information dated August 13, 1936, a marked increase in the number of cases of paratyphoid fever was noted. Some cases occurred among tourists in Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

Place	February 1936			March 1936			April 1936			May 1936			June 1936			
	1-10		11-20	1-10		11-20	1-10		11-20	1-10		11-20	1-10		11-20	21-30
	1-10	11-20	21-29	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	
Indochina (French) (see also table above):																
Cambodia *	4	7		4	4	3						3	1	1	1	1
D	3	1		4	3	3						2	1	1	1	1
Cochinchina *	2		3	3	4	1		4		1	1	1			4	
D	2		3	3	3	1		3		1	1	1			4	

* According to information dated Apr. 8, 1936, 31 cases of cholera with 27 deaths have occurred in the vicinity of Batticaloa, Ceylon.

† Imported.

‡ Suspected.

* Reports incomplete.

Phom-Penh..... C
 Siem Reap..... C
 Bangkok..... C
 Provinces..... C
 On vessels:.....
 S. S. *Egra* at Rangoon..... C
 S. S. *Floridan* at Masulipatam..... C
 S. S. *Chotola* at Rangoon from Chittagong..... C
 S. S. *Kytsang* at Penang from Calcutta..... C
 S. S. *Koragala* at Penang from Calcutta..... C
 S. S. *Ekma* at Rangoon from Calcutta..... C

SMALLPOX

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Week ended—															
	May 1936				June 1936				July 1936							
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25			
Algeria:																
Algiers Department.....																
Constantine Department.....																
Oran Department.....																
Angola. (See table below.)																
Argentina (see also table below):																
Corrientes Province.....																
Jujuy Province.....																
Belgian Congo. (See table below.)																
Bolivia. (See table below.)																
Brazil: Porto Alegre (alastrim).....																
British East Africa:																
Tanganyika.....																
Uganda.....																
British Somaliland.....																
British South Africa: Southern Rhodesia.....																
Canada:																
Alberta.....																
British Columbia.....																
Ontario.....																
Saskatchewan.....																
Ceylon: Colombo.....																
China (see also table below):																
Ansoy.....																
Canon.....																
Dairen.....																
Pootchow.....																
Hangchow.....																
Hankow.....																
Hong Kong.....																
Nanking.....																
Shanghai.....																
Swatow.....																
Tientsin.....																

1 For 2 weeks.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Dec. 29, 1935— Jan. 25, 1936	Jan. 29- Feb. 25, 1936	Mar. 1-28, 25, 1936	Mar. 29- Apr. 25, 1936	Week ended—									
					May 1936					June 1936				
					2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	July 1936 4 11 18 25
Chosen. (See table below.)	68	13	88	30					160					
Colombia (see also table below)														
Dahomey. (See table below.)														
Dutch East Indies: Palembang														
Ecuador. (See table below.)														
Egypt: Provinces														
Eritrea														
Finland														
France. (See table below.)														
Gambia														
Great Britain: England and Wales—London and														
Greece: Salonika														
Guatemala. (See table below.)														
India														
Assam	10,883	34,355	31,312	34,748	8,667	7,400	7,401	7,438	5,935	4,635	4,110	4,191	3,461	
Bombay	4,220	8,417	7,679	9,091	2,121	1,913	2,190	1,936	1,756	1,426	1,226	1,061	963	
Bombay Presidency	1,703	3,444	2,820	2,859	773	592	565	374	413	215	294	270	183	13
Bombay	282	650	556	560	124	111	99	88	79	41	51	68	32	189
Calcutta	86	266	277	322	63	45	43	47	39	22	22	35	20	6
Central Provinces and Berar	270	1,606	1,305	1,552	40	31	24	38	22	14	12	29	13	3
Chittagong	133	893	1,045	1,166	200	126	100	77	64	70	133	40	32	6
Cochin	1,266	2,652	2,109	2,826	661	563	665	585	569	403	389	308	27	4
Madras	1	21	7	1										60
Madras Presidency	17	77	28	36	6	5	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	
Madras	1,312	1,214	1,980	1,236	271	252	222	272	208	191	219	206	180	
Moulmein	1,176	191	294	214	58	38	28	53	38	44	22	43	28	
Nepal	3	3	12	3										
Northwest Frontier Province	27	61	83	35	2	9	7	11	6	6	8	7	5	3
	3	1	1	21	1	5			6		5		11	4

Funjab.....	498	641	437	372	97	47	70	60	103	77	73	52	78	48	9	26	30
Rangoon.....	9	10	16	20	71	54	45	3	3	1	5	31	1	1			
Sind State.....				90	71	54	45	26	53	72	17	63	42	4	11	27	12
Vizagapatam.....	36	39	19	2		3		1	1		1		1				
India (French):																	
Chandernagor Territory.....	165	239		29	6	4						6	2				
Karikal Province.....	5			2	1	1											
Pondichery Province.....	13	4		2	1												
India (Portuguese).....	7			2													
Indochina (see also table below):	1																
Haiphong.....		1										1				1	
Pnom-Penh.....																	
Saigon.....			1	1	1												
Tourane.....			1														
Iran.....	9	12	1														
Iraq.....	58	40	9	10	1	4		1	5	1	4	1	1		1		
Baghdad.....				3	1												
Basra.....	1			3													
Japan:																	
Kobe.....				1													
Kyoto.....																	
Moji.....		1	1														
Nagasaki.....				1													
Osaka.....			5						1				1	1			
Yamaguchi Prefecture.....	1																
Yokohama.....									1								
Libya: Tripolitania.....	2																
Mexico (see also table below):																	
Chihuahua.....	1	1		2	2							2	2				
Guadalajara.....	13	46	39	33				8	4	1		3	2	1	1		1
Mazatlan.....		1	2														
Mexico, D. F.....	4	11	12	20										3			
Monterrey.....		2	1	1								1					
San Luis Potosi.....		2	1														
Torreón.....	1		2														
Morocco. (See table below.)																	
Mozambique. (See table below.)																	
Nigeria.....	84	549	1,697	509	343		84			27						1	1
Lagos.....		2															
Nyasaland. (See table below.)																	
Oman: Sharjah and Pirate Coast.....	875	70	46														
Peru. (See table below.)																	
Poland.....		1															
Portugal (see also table below):																	
Lisbon.....	3	5	5	3			1									1	1
Oporto.....																	

For 2 weeks.

A report dated July 22, 1936, states that up to July 21, 1936, 19 cases of smallpox were reported in the Province of Uleaborg, Finland.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Dec. 29, 1935- Jan. 25, 1936	Jan. 26- Feb. 28, 1936	Mar. 1-28, 1936	Mar. 29- Apr. 28, 1936	Week ended—									
					May 1936					June 1936				
					2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	July 1936 4 11 18 25
Portuguese East Africa. (See table below.)														
Salvador. (See table below.)														
Saudi Arabia.....	C	8	12	12	1	4	1							
Sierra Leone.....	C	135	19	11	10	12								
Spain.....	C	37	215	11	12					111		114		
Free town.....	C	1	1	24	3	3			4		21	11	2	
Spain.....	C	20	15	15				2						
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	C													
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian).....	C	5	12	6	13	2	2					4	1	1
Turkey. (See table below.)	C													
Union of South Africa.....														
Uruguay. (See table below.)	C												1	

1 For 2 weeks.

2 Imported.

On vessels:

S. S. Bankura at Karachi.....	1 case.	Jan. 4, 1936
S. S. Jalapoi at Rangoon from Aracan.....	1 case.	Jan. 5, 1936
S. S. Matua at Suez from Calcutta.....	1 case.	Jan. 21, 1936
S. S. Khosrow at Kamaran quarantine station.....	1 case.	Feb. 15, 1936
S. S. Karappa at Rangoon from Calcutta.....	1 case.	Mar. 9, 1936
S. S. Egira at Calcutta.....	1 case.	Mar. 10, 1936
S. S. City of Auckland at Rangoon from Calcutta.....	2 cases.	Mar. 15, 1936
S. S. Khandalla at Rangoon from Calcutta.....	1 case.	Mar. 16, 1936
S. S. Heishang at Rangoon.....	1 case.	Mar. 18, 1936
S. S. Crenfield at Madras from Calcutta.....	1 case.	Mar. 27, 1936
S. S. Hokuryo Maru at Moji from Tientsin.....	1 case.	Apr. 2, 1936

On vessels—Continued.

S. S. City of Adelaide at Colachel from Rangoon.....	1 case.	Apr. 13, 1936
S. S. Egira at Rangoon from Calcutta.....	1 case.	Apr. 13, 1936
S. S. City of London at Suez from Calcutta.....	1 case.	Apr. 20, 1936
S. S. Manipura at Port Sudan from Calcutta.....	1 case.	Apr. 23, 1936
S. S. Kasagi Maru at Moji from Shanghai.....	1 case.	May 4, 1936
S. S. Awaji Maru at Nagasaki from Dairen.....	1 case.	May 8, 1936
S. S. Bhutan at Kobe from Shanghai.....	8 cases.	May 13, 1936
S. S. Jintai Maru at Moji from Hongay.....	1 case.	June 1, 1936
S. S. Rohne at Penang from Madras.....	1 case.	June 11, 1936
S. S. Maya Maru at Moji from Shanghai.....	2 cases.	June 18, 1936

Place	January 1936	Febru- ary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	Place	January 1936	Febru- ary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936
Angola.....	5	12	30	29			Mexico—Continued	109					
Argentina (see also table above):							Jalisco State.....	28					
Buenos Aires Province.....		4		7	12			83					
Entre Rios Province.....		5					Guadal-jara.....	24	115	70	39	37	
Junay Province.....								56	43	34	26	1	
Belgian Congo.....	456	277	108	135	75	9	Lower California.....		7				
Bolivia.....	48	18	62	18	31	8	Mexico State.....		2	4	6	4	
China: Manchuria—Harbin.....	1	3			7		Mexico, D. F.....	10	22	18	13		
Chosen.....	86	248	345	313	183		Mexico City.....	9		1		26	
Colombia (see also table above):							Morelos State.....						
Barranquilla.....		1	1			1	Puebla State.....	2	9	2			
Santa Marta.....		18	11				Puebla.....	8	8	2	1	2	
Dahomey.....							Quintana Roo.....			1			
Ecuador: Guayaquil.....		1					San Luis Potosi State—San						
France.....	76	24	30				Luis Potosi.....		1	8	1		
Guatemala.....	2	14	2	5	1	3	Sonora State.....						
Indochina (see also table above):	57	229	196	221	142	78	Tamaulipas State.....	8					
	3	31	15	30	19	10	Tlaxcala State.....						
Mexico (see also table above):							Morocco.....		1	1	15	6	3
Aguascalientes.....		5	4	4	2		Mozambique.....	9	1	2	5		
Chiapas State.....							Nyasaland.....	3	1	2	5		
Chihuahua State—Chihua- hua.....	1						Peru.....	31	50	21	30	21	
Coahuila State—Torreón.....							Portugal (see also table above)	103	7	49	16		
Colima State.....			1				Portuguese East Africa			8			
Guamajuato State.....	5	1	1		3		Salvador.....	32	46	13	39	48	
Leon.....	1		5		5		Turkey.....	5	6	1	1	10	
							Uruguay.....	3					

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Dec. 29, 1935- Jan. 25, 1936	Jan. 26-Feb. 29, 1936	Mar. 1-28, 1936	Week ended—												June 1936				July 1936				
				April 1936				May 1936								6	13	20	27	4	11	18		
				4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30												
Algeria:																								
Algiers Department.....	4	31	64	31	26	15	5	21	11	38	2	8	3			3		74	8	12	16	24		
Algeria.....	1																							
Constantine Department.....	25	60	49	22	16	6	18	5	34	8	9	5	1			5		14	5	9	22	5		
Bone.....	1																							
Constantine.....	3																							
Philippeville.....																								
Oran Department.....																								
Australia: Sydney.....	7	53	12	4	12	1	15	5	7	1								6	2	1				
Basutoland.....	1																							
Bolivia.....																								
Bulgaria. (See table below.)																								
Chile.....	14	11		16	14		17																	
China:	12	430	235	1	4	6	1	199										1248						
Chongking.....																								
Hankow.....																								
Shanghai.....																								
Tientsin.....																								
Tsingtau.....																								
Chosen. (See table below.)																								
Czechoslovakia. (See table below.)																								
Egypt:																								
Alexandria.....	1		8			1																		
Asyut Province.....		7																						
Behnra Province.....		2																						
Cairo.....	28	82	103	49						28						35								
Dakahlia Province.....		1																						
Fayum Province.....		1																						
Gharbiya Province.....		35	14	6		2	1	5	1	15	2					9								
Girga Province.....																								
Minufiya Province.....	46	78	131	33						32						27								
Port Said.....	1																							
Qena Province.....		30	18	1																				
Sharkia Province.....		3	25	20						2						2								
Suez.....	1	1	13							1						1								
Provinces.....	138	371	372	119	159	153	132	109	101	107	106	98	93	72	76	95	80	21	1	90	21	20		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Jan- uary 1936	Feb- ruary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	Place	Jan- uary 1936	Feb- ruary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936
Bolivia.....	135	115	110	75	33	46	Mexico (see also table above)—Con.	1					
China: Manchuria—Harbin.....	1	5	9		33		Puebla State.....	3	2	3	3	1	
Chosen.....	51	128	259	312	225		Puebla.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	14	25	219	99	49		Queretaro State.....						
Finland.....			5	112	10		San Luis Potosi State: San Luis	8	6	6	3	3	
Greece (see also table above).....	5	7	6	15	3		Potosi State.....	45	30	7	45	26	9
Guatemala.....	9	17	6	114	116	59	Tlaxcala State.....	143	103	118	103	118	2
Latvia.....			5				Morocco (see also table above).....	1	1				
Mexico (see also table above):							Panama Canal Zone.....	572	905	1,581	1,587	1,143	
Aguascalientes State: Aguascal-							Peru.....	33	51	33	79	39	
ientes.....		5	5	5	5		Rumania.....	5	4	4	1	1	1
Durango State.....	15	1	1	2			Portugal (see also table above).....						
Guanajuato State.....	7	16	20				Turkey.....	36	57	39	45	71	
Mexico State.....	2	2	15	6	6		Union of South Africa:	17	2	3	1	2	
Mexico, D. F.....	86	73	52	40	2		Cape Province.....	7	2	3	1	2	
Mexico City.....	75			20	26		Natal.....	131	80	113	106	125	
Oaxaca State.....	22	2			15		Orange Free State.....						
							Transvaal.....						
							Yugoslavia.....						

YELLOW FEVER

[C Indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Dec. 29, 1935, Jan. 25, 1936	Jan. 26- Feb. 29, 1936	Mar. 1-28, 1936	Week ended—														
				April 1936				May 1936					June 1936					
				4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11
Bolivia: Santa Cruz Department: ¹ Brazil: ²																		
Amazonas State.....	C		1							1		1						
Bahia State.....	C	2																
Maranhao State.....	C													1				
Mato Grosso State.....	C	1	2				1											
Minas Geraes State.....	C	8	11			1	1			1		3	1	1				
Parana State ¹	D	8	11			1	1			1		3	1	1				
Sao Paulo State ¹	C	4	9			2	1			1		6	2	2	3	1		
Colombia:			23				3											
Boyaca Department.....	C	3																
Intendencia of Meta.....	C	3																
Dahomey.....	C																	
Gold Coast:																		
Koforidua.....	C																	
Kumasi.....	C	1	1			1												1
Prepawase.....	C																	
Ivory Coast: Vavua.....	C					1												
Niger Territory: Fada N'Gourma.....	C				1													
Senegal:																		
Thies.....	C																	
Tiessouane.....	C																	
Sudan (French): Kayes.....	C														1	1		1

¹ Yellow fever has been reported in Bolivia as follows: For the month of February, 2 cases; March, 10 cases; April, 1 case; May, 1 case; June, 2 cases.² Yellow fever has also been reported in Brazil as follows: Parana State, Feb. 16-25, 1936, 5 cases, 5 deaths; Sao Paulo State, no date given, 3 cases and 4 deaths. Mar. 24-31, 1936, 2 cases, 2 deaths.³ Includes 1 case of yellow fever reported in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil.⁴ Suspected.

X